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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY
Public Law 85-430
H. R. 6765

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Index and summary of H. R. 6765

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- Apr. 9, 1957 Rep. Cooley introduced H. R. 6765 which was referred to the House Agriculture Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
- Aug. 5, 1957 House committee reported H. R. 6765 without amendment. H. Report No. 991. Print of bill and report.
- Aug. 19, 1957 House passed H. R. 6765 without amendment.
- Aug. 20, 1957 H. R. 6765 was referred to the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Print of bill as referred.
- May 14, 1958 Senate committee ordered H. R. 6765 reported without amendment.
- May 19, 1958 Senate committee reported H. R. 6765 without amendment. S. Report No. 1591. Print of bill and report.
- May 21, 1958 Senate passed H. R. 6765 without amendment.
- May 29, 1958 Approved: Public Law 85-430.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 85-430

REVISIONS IN ISSUANCE OF COTTON ACREAGE REPORTS. Authorizes the issuance of the July cotton acreage report on a "planted acreage" basis "in cultivation on July 1." Advances the second cotton acreage report from September 1 to August 1. Eliminates the prohibition contained in the act of May 3, 1924, against reports on farmers' intentions to plant cotton.

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1304

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 20 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 18), 1957

Mr. ELLENDER (by request) introduced the following bill; which was read twice
and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To provide for reports on the acreage planted to cotton, to
repeal the prohibitions against cotton acreage reports based
on farmers' planting intentions, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 1 of the Act of May 27, 1912, as amended (37
4 Stat. 118, 44 Stat. 1374; 7 U. S. C. 476), is amended to
5 read as follows:

6 “The Secretary of Agriculture shall cause to be issued
7 a report on or before the 10th day of July of each year
8 showing by States and in toto the estimated acreage of
9 cotton planted, to be followed on August 1 with an estimate

1 of the acreage for harvest and on December 1 with an esti-
2 mate of the harvested acreage”.

3 SEC. 2. The first sentence of section 1 of the Act of
4 May 3, 1924, as amended (43 Stat. 115, 44 Stat. 1373, 60
5 Stat. 940; 7 U. S. C. 475), is amended to read as follows:
6 “The Secretary of Agriculture shall cause to be issued as
7 of the first of each month during the cotton growing and
8 harvesting season from August to December inclusive, re-
9 ports describing the condition and progress of the crop and
10 stating the probable number of bales which will be ginned,
11 these reports to be issued simultaneously with the cotton-
12 ginning reports of the Bureau of the Census relating to the
13 same dates, the two reports to be issued from the same place
14 at 11 o’clock antemeridian of the eighth day following that
15 to which the respective reports relate”.

A BILL

To provide for reports on the acreage planted to cotton, to repeal the prohibitions against cotton acreage reports based on farmers' planting intentions, and for other purposes.

By Mr. ELLENDER

FEBRUARY 20 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 18), 1957
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6765

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 9, 1957

Mr. COOLEY introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To provide for reports on the acreage planted to cotton, to repeal the prohibitions against cotton acreage reports based on farmers' planting intentions, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 1 of the Act of May 27, 1912, as amended (37
4 Stat. 118, 44 Stat. 1374; 7 U. S. C. 476), is amended to
5 read as follows:

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7 a report on or before the 10th day of July of each year
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4 May 3, 1924, as amended (43 Stat. 115, 44 Stat. 1373, 60
5 Stat. 940; 7 U. S. C. 475), is amended to read as follows:
6 "The Secretary of Agriculture shall cause to be issued as
7 of the first of each month during the cotton growing and
8 harvesting season from August to December inclusive, re-
9 ports describing the condition and progress of the crop and
10 stating the probable number of bales which will be ginned,
11 these reports to be issued simultaneously with the cotton-
12 ginning reports of the Bureau of the Census relating to the
13 same dates, the two reports to be issued from the same place
14 at 11 o'clock antemeridian of the eighth day following that
15 to which the respective reports relate".

85TH CONGRESS
1st SESSION

H. R. 6765

A BILL

To provide for reports on the acreage planted to cotton, to repeal the prohibitions against cotton acreage reports based on farmers' planting intentions, and for other purposes.

By Mr. COOLEY

APRIL 9, 1957

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

Aug. 5, 1957

16. WEATHER CONTROL. Passed as reported S. 86, to authorize research in cloud modification. p. 12314
17. MINERALS. Passed as reported S. 2039, to clarify the definition of labor required to be performed to hold unpatented mining claims on Federal land. pp. 12314-15
18. CENSUS. Passed as reported S. 1631, to amend generally the census laws. pp. 12326-7
19. BUILDINGS. Passed without amendment S. 2108, to authorize GSA to name, rename, or designate any building under its control. p. 12331
20. FEED GRAINS. Agreed to S. Res. 168, to print as a Senate document this Department's report on the feed grain program. p. 12340
21. RESEARCH; LAND. Agreed to S. Res. 169, to print as a Senate document a Library of Congress survey, "National Policies on Federal Landownership." p. 12340
Passed as reported S. 1962, to convey certain ARS land near Bowie, Md., to the Perkins Chapel Methodist Church. p. 12342
22. FISH; RICE. Passed as reported S. 1552, to authorize this Department to establish a research program to develop methods for the commercial production of fish on flooded rice acreage. pp. 12341-2
23. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Both Houses received the President's message on activities to promote the peace and stability of the Middle East, through June 30, 1957. pp. 12299, 12369
24. ROADS. Sen. Neuberger inserted an editorial, "Last Chance on Billboards," urging action on the bills to control signboards along the Federal interstate highway system. p. 12307
25. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Langer inserted a resolution from the West River Mutual Aid Telephone Corp of N.D., opposing any increase in REA interest rates. pp. 12299-12300
Sen. Langer inserted a series of resolutions adopted by the N.D. Rural Electric Cooperative Ass'n, opposing any increase in REA interest rates; supporting construction of a high Federal dam at Hells Canyon; urging more loan funds for generation and transmission; supporting the preference concept; supporting H.R. 965, to limit repayment for electrification (on multi-purpose projects) to those costs related to such purposes; urging passage of the bill to allow TVA to sell its own bonds; urging development of the Yellowtail project on the Bighorn River; urging establishment of a "capital budget" accounting system; opposing private power firms "propaganda" advertising; urging further study on the allocation of Missouri River basin waters; and commending REA Administrator Hamil. pp. 12300-1
At the request of Sen. Clark, passed over S. 2406, to authorize the construction of works of improvement in the Niagara River. p. 12310
At the request of Sen. Barrett, passed over H.R. 8643, to authorize the construction of works of improvement in the Niagara River. p. 12345
Sen. Stennis, as acting Majority leader, assured Sens. Case, S.D., and Kefauver, that the TVA and Niagara power bills would be presented to the policy committee for consideration as to the disposition of the bill at the conclusion of the Civil Rights debate. pp. 12347-8

26. FISCAL POLICY. Sen. Bush inserted a series of articles on tight credit, lower prices, and the Administration's fiscal policies. pp. 12302-4

HOUSE

27. ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS. Passed without amendment H.R. 8030, to eliminate the requirement that notice of intention not to plant the full acreage allotment must be filed with the county committee in order for a farmer to receive credit for future acreage allotment purposes. p. 12374

28. FORESTRY, WATERSHEDS, COTTON; COUNTY COMMITTEES. The Agriculture Committee reported the following bills: p. 12446

H.R. 580, with amendment, to authorize the exchange of certain land under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service with Mo. (H. Rept. 989).

H.R. 5497, with amendment, to subject recreational and fish and wildlife development projects to certain conditions in order to receive Federal assistance under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (H. Rept. 990).

H.R. 6765, without amendment, to repeal the prohibitions against cotton acreage reports based on farmers' planting intentions (H. Rept. 991).

H.R. 8508, with amendment, to provide two county committees elected under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act for certain counties in Minn. and Iowa (H. Rept. 994).

29. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment H.R. 4640, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to permit persons transferring to non-Act positions to retain voluntary contribution accounts (H. Rept. 1000). p. 12446

30. NATURAL RESOURCES. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendment S.J. Res. 35, to provide for the observance and commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the first conference of State governors for the protection of the natural resources of the U.S.. (H. Rept. 988). p. 12446

31. FIBER. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendment H.R. 469, to protect producers and consumers against misbranding and false advertising of the fiber content of textile fiber products (H. Rept. 986). p. 12446

Passed with amendment H.R. 7096, to exempt istle and Tampico fiber from the Tariff Act of 1930. pp. 12433-34

32. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Harvey defended the farm program against recent attacks, citing accomplishments during the past four years. p. 12438

Rep. McGovern urged increased distribution of surplus foods, and suggested five methods for "better utilization of food surpluses." p. 12436

33. OLEOMARGARINE. Passed over, on objections by Rep. Andresen, Marshall, and Bass, H.R. 912, to provide for the serving of oleomargarine or margarine in the Navy ration. The bill was thus stricken from the consent calendar. p. 12369

34. PUBLIC LANDS. Passed as reported H.R. 8054, to provide for the leasing of oil and gas deposits in lands beneath inland navigable waters in Alaska. p. 12370

Passed as reported H.R. 2237, to authorize the transfer of certain property of VA to the Johnson City (Tenn.) National Farm Loan Assoc. and the E. Tenn. Production Credit Assoc., local units of the Farm Credit Administration. p. 12371

REPORTS ON COTTON ACREAGE PLANTED

AUGUST 5, 1957.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. COOLEY, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 6765]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6765) to provide for reports on the acreage planted to cotton, to repeal the prohibitions against cotton-acreage reports based on farmers' planting intentions, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

STATEMENT

For reasons which have now become obscured by time, Congress in the act of May 27, 1912, provided that no reports of the acreage planted to cotton might be made by the Department of Agriculture prior to July 1 of each year, at which time the Department is to report the acres in cultivation as of July 1. In the act of May 3, 1924, the publication by the Department of farmers' intentions to plant cotton was prohibited. There is no such legal limitation on the publication of reports in connection with any other crop.

With respect to all other major crops, the Department of Agriculture publishes prior to the planting season a report of the number of acres farmers intend to plant, and then estimates and reports during the planting season the number of acres of each crop which have been planted. These estimates and reports are of substantial value both to the farmers and other segments of the economy dependent upon or interested in agricultural production. Whatever the reasons may have been at the time of their enactment for these legal provisions against such reports with respect to cotton, it is apparent that they have now outlived their usefulness. The estimates of the acreage planted to cotton are not only needed by those interested in the cotton crop, but are required by the various laws relating to cotton-acreage allotments and marketing quotas.

ACTION REQUESTED BY DEPARTMENT

Repeal of these limiting provisions of law applicable only to cotton reporting is requested by the Department of Agriculture. Following is the executive communication transmitting the draft of the bill reported herewith and recommending its enactment, together with a more detailed explanation of the reasons for making cotton-crop reports uniform with those of other crops:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., February 11, 1957.

The SPEAKER,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Enclosed is a draft of a proposed bill entitled "To provide for reports on the acreage planted to cotton, to repeal the prohibitions against cotton-acreage reports based on farmers' planting intentions, and for other purposes."

The Department recommends early consideration and enactment of this proposal in the interest of improving its program of cotton-acreage estimates and reports, and to provide the Department with data of maximum use in administering its cotton-acreage programs.

Specific limitations on obtaining and releasing cotton-acreage information that appear in the acts of May 27, 1912, and of May 3, 1924, both as amended, handicap the Department in making adequate appraisal of the cotton situation at certain critical times, and contribute to the difficulty of effectively executing specific legislative programs. These restrictions on the reports likewise deny the cotton farmer useful information of a type that is available for the benefit of producers of most other important crops.

The legislative restriction with which the Department has had most difficulty is the requirement in the 1912 act that the July cotton report shall furnish estimates on the basis of "acres in cultivation on July 1." For the first official estimates of growing acreage for the season, this definition places cotton at variance with all other major crops, for which estimates uniformly relate to "planted" acres. The 1912 act provides for a cotton-acreage base that is difficult for the growers to report on accurately and one that is much more difficult to interpret and utilize in the establishment of cotton-acreage allotments, and in making other acreage determinations basic to the various control programs, including the soil bank.

Under the several laws which require information concerning crop production, "planted" acreage must be used in setting county and State acreage allotments, and for all crops except cotton the regular program of the Crop Reporting Board provides this official planted-acreage base. At the request of Department program officials, the Crop Reporting Service has for the past few years furnished basic county work figures approximating as nearly as practicable the planted acres of cotton. However, in the absence of an established system for securing and analyzing direct reports from growers on their plantings, this task has been very difficult and the results are not wholly satisfactory. The fact that no official planted-acreage estimates are published also adds to the confusion.

The proposed bill seeks to eliminate these complications by authorizing issuance of a planted-acreage report for cotton, the same as for other major crops. The Department would then plan to issue its

estimate of the cotton acreage remaining for harvest as of August 1 (instead of September 1) on the basis of reported abandonment of acreage to that date. The earlier date would permit the use of this acreage estimate in connection with all monthly production forecasts, the first of which is issued as of August 1. The December report, as is customary for all crops, would provide estimates of harvested acreage.

In section 2 of the bill, we propose elimination of the prohibition contained in the act of May 3, 1924, against cotton-acreage intentions reports, and suggest other minor clarification of the language. Producers of all major crops, except cotton, are given opportunity before planting time each year to reconsider their individual planting plans in the light of growers' reported planting intentions for the entire country. These guidelines are provided in the March report on prospective plantings. The proposed bill would make similar information available to cottongrowers. Such early-season indications can also on occasion assist the Congress and the Department in appraising the probable effectiveness of the cotton-adjustment activities.

No extra costs are contemplated in shifting our July cotton-acreage report to a planted-acreage base, but the work involved in preparing and issuing the cotton-planting intentions report is estimated to require an additional \$15,000.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

TRUE D. MORSE, *Acting Secretary.*

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

(7 U. S. C. 476)

The Secretary of Agriculture shall cause to be issued a report on or before the 10th day of July of each year showing by States and in oto the [number of acres of cotton in cultivation on July 1, to be followed on September 1 and Deeember 1 with an estimate of the acreage of cotton abandoned since July 1] *estimated acreage of cotton planted, to be followed on August 1 with an estimate of the acreage for harvest and on December 1 with an estimate of the harvested acreage.*

(7 U. S. C. 475)

The Secretary of Agriculture shall [discontinue making his reports based upon farmers' intention to plant cotton and shall cause to be issued after August 8, 1946, only five reports, one as of August 1, one as of September 1, one as of October 1, one as of November 1, and one as of December 1, each of which shall state the condition and progress of the crop and the probable number of bales which will be

ginned.] cause to be issued as of the first of each month during the cotton growing and harvesting season from August to December inclusive, reports describing the condition and progress of the crop and stating the probable number of bales which will be ginned, these reports to be issued simultaneously with the cotton-ginning reports of the Bureau of the Census relating to the same dates, the two reports to be issued from the same place at 11 o'clock antemeridian of the eighth day following that to which the respective reports relate.



Union Calendar No. 383

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6765

[Report No. 991]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 9, 1957

Mr. COOLEY introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

AUGUST 5, 1957

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union
and ordered to be printed

A BILL

To provide for reports on the acreage planted to cotton, to repeal the prohibitions against cotton acreage reports based on farmers' planting intentions, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 1 of the Act of May 27, 1912, as amended
4 (37 Stat. 118, 44 Stat. 1374; 7 U. S. C. 476), is amended
5 to read as follows:

6 “The Secretary of Agriculture shall cause to be issued
7 a report on or before the 10th day of July of each year
8 showing by States and in toto the estimated acreage of
9 cotton planted, to be followed on August 1 with an estimate

1 of the acreage for harvest and on December 1 with an
2 estimate of the harvested acreage".

3 SEC. 2. The first sentence of section 1 of the Act of
4 May 3, 1924, as amended (43 Stat. 115, 44 Stat. 1373, 60
5 Stat. 940; 7 U. S. C. 475), is amended to read as follows:
6 "The Secretary of Agriculture shall cause to be issued as
7 of the first of each month during the cotton growing and
8 harvesting season from August to December inclusive, re-
9 ports describing the condition and progress of the crop and
10 stating the probable number of bales which will be ginned,
11 ^{and} these reports to be issued simultaneously with the cotton-
12 ginning reports of the Bureau of the Census relating to the
13 same dates, the two reports to be issued from the same place
14 at 11 o'clock antemeridian of the eighth day following that
15 to which the respective reports relate".

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION H. R. 6765

[Report No. 991]

A BILL

To provide for reports on the acreage planted to cotton, to repeal the prohibitions against cotton acreage reports based on farmers' planting intentions, and for other purposes.

By Mr. COOLEY

APRIL 9, 1957

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

AUGUST 5, 1957

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Aug. 19, 1951

12. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Smith, N.J., inserted four editorials criticizing the House cuts in the mutual security appropriation bill. pp. 1781-2
13. DISASTER-RELIEF APPROPRIATIONS. Sen. Cooper urged support for the committee amendment to H.R. 9131, to provide \$25 million to meet the emergency conservation needs of rural areas struck by natural disasters. p. 13788
14. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW. Sen. Clark proposed a substitute for S. 2377, to provide for the production of statements and reports by witnesses, which would require the Government to bring forward statements of prospective witnesses before they were to testify, and grant the trial court authority to determine its actions if such were not done. pp. 13788-9
15. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Sparkman inserted an Ala. Legislature resolution urging the repeal of the excise taxes on transportation. p. 13760
16. GOVERNMENT COMPETITION. The Select Small Business Committee submitted a report, "Government Competition With Private Business" (S. Rept. 1015). pp. 13760-1
17. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield announced there would be a call of the calendar for the passage of unobjection-to bills today, Aug. 20.. pp. 13784, 13792

HOUSE

18. WHEAT. Agreed to the conference report on S. 959, to exempt certain wheat producers from liability where all the wheat crop is fed or used for seed or food on the farm where produced. pp. 13908-09
19. MEATPACKERS. Reps. Mack and Hager expressed gratification that consideration of H.R. 9020, to transfer certain work under the Packers and Stockyards Act to FTC, had been postponed, and expressed the hope that the measure would not be considered until next year. pp. 13900-03
20. TRANSPORTATION. Agreed to the conference report on S. 939, relative to rendering transportation services to the Government at free or reduced rates. The bill as agreed to amends Sec. 22 (providing for Government transportation services at free or reduced rates) of the Interstate Commerce Act so as to provide that Sec. 22 quotations issued by carriers must be filed immediately with the ICC in order that they can be made available to the general public, and also includes a provision making Sec. 5a of the ICC Act, which authorizes immunity from the antitrust laws of carriers under certain conditions, applicable to all Sec. 22 quotations made to the Federal Government. pp. 13903-06
Passed, under suspension of the rules, H.R. 5384, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act so as to provide for the preservation of competitive through routes for rail carriers. pp. 13882-83
21. ATOMIC ENERGY. Conferees were appointed on H.R. 8996, authorizing appropriations for AEC to acquire or construct power reactor facilities. (p. 13842)
Senate conferees were appointed Aug. 16.
Concurred in the Senate amendment to H.R. 7383, to provide Governmental indemnity and limitations on private liability for atomic energy hazards of certain licensees (p. 13842). This bill will now be sent to the President.
22. WATER RESOURCES. Conferees were appointed on S. 1482, to amend the Columbia Basin Project Act so as to increase the limitation on the acreage which one family might have of irrigated land (p. 13843). Senate conferees were appointed Aug. 15.

23. RECLAMATION. Passed as reported H.R. 6940, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to reimburse owners of lands acquired for developments under his jurisdiction for their moving expenses. p. 13846
24. CONSERVATION. Passed over, at the request of Rep. Byrnes, Wisc., S.J.Res. 35, to provide for the observance and commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the first conference of State governors for the protection of the natural resources of the U. S.. p. 13853
25. FORESTRY. Passed as reported H.R. 580, to authorize the exchange of certain land under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service with Mo.. p. 13853
26. WATER UTILIZATION. Passed with amendment H.R. 8465, to grant consent to the Klamath River Basin compact between Calif. and Ore.. pp. 13869-73
27. WATERSHEDS. Rejected, 45 to 80, a motion by Rep. Cooley to consider under suspension of the rules H.R. 5497, to subject recreational and fish and wildlife development projects to certain conditions in order to receive Federal assistance under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act. pp. 13888-92
28. COTTON. Passed without amendment H.R. 6765, to repeal the prohibitions against cotton acreage reports based on farmers' planting intentions. p. 13853
29. PERSONNEL. Passed as reported H.R. 4640 to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to permit persons transferring to non-Act positions to retain voluntary contribution accounts. p. 13854
30. APPOINTMENTS. Rep. Halleck commended the appointment of Dr. Harry J. Reed, recently retired dean and director of the Purdue Univ. School of Agriculture, as the USDA coordinator of the rural development program. p. 13909
31. CENSUS. Passed without amendment S. 1631, to amend various sections of the U.S. Code entitled "Census" (pp. 13860-61). This bill will now be sent to the President. A similar bill, H.R. 7911, was tabled.
32. WATER POLLUTION. Passed over, at the request of Rep. Byrnes, Wisc., H.R. 6701, granting the consent and approval of Congress to the Tenn. River Basin Water Pollution Control Compact. pp. 13861-62
33. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION. Passed as reported H.R. 8429, to amend the Vocational Rehabilitation Act so as to extend the time in which grants may be made to the States for vocational rehabilitation program expansion. p. 13862
34. INFORMATION. Passed without amendment H.J.Res. 313, designating the week of Nov. 22 to 28, 1957, as National Farm-City Week (p. 13906. This measure was reported without amendment earlier by the Judiciary Committee (H. Rept. 1194) (p. 13916).
35. MILK PRICES. Rep. Christopher objected to the necessity for holding hearings before the price of milk in the Md.-Va. area could be increased, pointing out that such hearings were not required before the prices of steel and gasoline were increased. p. 13842

register or enrollment or license of any vessel or any document in lieu thereof; and if the master or other person in charge or command of any such vessel shall not exhibit the same, when required by such officer, unless the vessel is one which by regulation of the Secretary of the Treasury is not required to have its register or enrollment or license or document in lieu thereof on board, such master or person in charge or command shall be liable to a penalty of \$100, unless the failure to do so is willful, in which case he shall be liable to a penalty of \$1,000 and to a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The title was amended to read: "A bill to amend the laws relating to the endorsement of masters on vessel documents and to provide certain additional penalties for failure to exhibit vessel documents or other papers when required by enforcement officers."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TUSCALOOSA LOCK AND DAM

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6660) to provide that the lock and dam referred to as the Tuscaloosa lock and dam on the Black Warrior River, Ala., shall hereafter be known and designated as the William Bacon Oliver lock and dam.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in honor of the late William Bacon Oliver, and in recognition of his long and outstanding service as a Member of Congress from Alabama's Sixth Congressional District, the Tuscaloosa lock and dam on the Black Warrior River, Ala., shall hereafter be known and designated as the William Bacon Oliver lock and dam, and shall be dedicated as a monument to his distinguished public service. Any law, regulation, map, document, or record of the United States in which such lock and dam is referred to shall be held and considered to refer to such lock and dam by the name of the "William Bacon Oliver lock and dam."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NATIONAL CONSERVATION ANNIVERSARY COMMISSION

The Clerk called the resolution (S. J. Res. 35) to provide for the observance and commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the first conference of State governors for the protection, in the public interest, of natural resources of the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this resolution be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

MISSOURI LAND EXCHANGE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 580) to authorize the exchange of certain land in the State of Missouri.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding the provisions of the act entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," approved July 2, 1862 (7 U. S. C. 301-308), the State of Missouri is authorized to convey to the Secretary of Agriculture all right, title, and interest of such State in and to any land granted to such State under authority of such act of July 2, 1862, which is located within the exterior boundaries of the national forests situated within such State, and, in exchange therefor, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to convey to the State of Missouri all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to not to exceed an equal value of national forest lands (as determined by the Secretary), situated within such State.

SEC. 2. Any exchange authorized by the first section of this act shall be made in accordance with the applicable provisions of section 7 of the act of March 1, 1911, commonly referred to as the Weeks Law (16 U. S. C. 516), and the applicable provisions of the act entitled "An act to consolidate national forest lands," approved March 20, 1922 (16 U. S. C. 485, 486).

SEC. 3. Any land conveyed to the State of Missouri under authority of this act shall, upon acceptance of such conveyance by such State, be held and considered to be granted to such State subject to the provisions of the act of July 2, 1862, referred to in the first section of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 8, strike out "Secretary of Agriculture" and insert "United States."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECREATIONAL ASPECTS OF WATERSHED PROTECTION PROJECTS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5497) to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

REPORTS ON COTTON ACREAGE PLANTED

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6765) to provide for reports on the acreage planted to cotton, to repeal the prohibitions against cotton acreage reports based on farmers' planting intentions, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1 of the act of May 27, 1912, as amended (37 Stat.

118, 44 Stat. 1374; 7 U. S. C. 476), is amended to read as follows:

"The Secretary of Agriculture shall cause to be issued a report on or before the 10th day of July of each year showing by States and in toto the estimated acreage of cotton planted, to be followed on August 1 with an estimate of the acreage for harvest and on December 1 with an estimate of the harvested acreage."

SEC. 2. The first sentence of section 1 of the Act of May 3, 1924, as amended (43 Stat. 115, 44 Stat. 1373, 60 Stat. 940; 7 U. S. C. 475), is amended to read as follows: "The Secretary of Agriculture shall cause to be issued as of the first of each month during the cotton-growing and harvesting season from August to December, inclusive, reports describing the condition and progress of the crop and stating the probable number of bales which will be ginned, these reports to be issued simultaneously with the cotton-ginning reports of the Bureau of the Census relating to the same dates, the two reports to be issued from the same place at 11 o'clock ante meridian of the eighth day following that to which the respective reports relate."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

STORAGE CAPACITY OF WHITNEY DAM

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2580) to increase the storage capacity of the Whitney Dam and Reservoir and to make available 50,000 acre-feet of water from the reservoir for domestic and industrial use.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, is authorized and directed to make such additions and alterations to the Whitney Dam and Reservoir, at Whitney, Tex., as may be necessary to provide for the storage of an additional 50,000 acre-feet of water.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers is authorized to enter into agreements with local interests for participation in the cost of such alterations and for reimbursement to the Federal Government for water supply service rendered.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 3, strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That the Whitney Reservoir project approved by the Flood Control Act approved August 18, 1941, is hereby modified to authorize the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, to allocate 50,000 acre-feet of water supply storage in Whitney Reservoir, Tex., in such manner as to provide the best overall use of the project."

"SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, is authorized to enter into agreements with local interests for payment of the costs of the water supply storage, including annual operation and maintenance costs, based on an equitable cost allocation to be made by the Chief of Engineers: Provided, That the term of the contract shall not exceed the economic life of the project or 50 years, whichever is less."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT FOR ALASKA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6785) to amend section 26, title I, chapter 1, of the act entitled "An act making further provision for a civil government for Alaska, and for other purposes," approved June 6, 1900 (48 U. S. C. 381).

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 26, title I, chapter 1, of the act entitled "An act making further provision for a civil government for Alaska, and for other purposes," approved June 6, 1900 (48 U. S. C. 381), is amended by striking out the word "fisheries" wherever it appears and substituting in lieu thereof the words "fish and game", and by adding after the words "precious metals" in the first proviso the words "and in the Chilkat River, and its tributaries, within 2.3 miles of United States survey No. 991 for all metals."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING THE ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8646) to amend the Alaska Public Works Act (63 Stat. 627; 48 U. S. C. 486 and the following) to clarify the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to convey federally owned land utilized in the furnishing of public works.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 5 of the Alaska Public Works Act (63 Stat. 627, 628, 48 U. S. C. 486c), is hereby amended by revising the next to the last sentence thereof to read as follows: "Upon completion of the public works, the Secretary of the Interior shall transfer to the applicant, in conformity with the provisions of said agreement, possession of and all rights, title, and interest of the United States in and to said public works; and the Secretary is also authorized to convey title in fee simple or such lesser interest as he may determine in and to any federally owned land under his jurisdiction which may have been utilized in the furnishing of said public works: Provided, That the Secretary shall include in instruments of conveyance (1) a reservation to the United States of all mineral deposits in the lands conveyed together with the right to mine and remove the same under applicable laws and regulations to be established by the Secretary; (2) a provision for the reversion to the United States, during a period of no longer than 25 years from the date of such instrument, of title to the conveyed land upon a finding by the Secretary that the land has not been used by the grantee or its successor for the purpose for which it was conveyed for a period of 5 years or such lesser period as the Secretary may specify in the conveyance; and (3) such other terms and conditions as he may determine to be appropriate."

SEC. 2. All instruments executed by the Secretary of the Interior, or his delegatee, purporting to convey, under the Alaska Public Works Act, title to federally owned land utilized in the furnishing of public works are hereby validated and confirmed.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BUNKER HILL ISLAND IN LAKE CUMBERLAND, KY.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1823) to authorize the conveyance of Bunker Hill Island in Lake Cumberland near Burnside, Ky., to the Commonwealth of Kentucky for public park purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, subject to section 2, the Secretary of the Army is authorized and directed to convey to the Commonwealth of Kentucky all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the following portion of Bunker Hill Island in Lake Cumberland, near Burnside, Ky.:

A tract of land situate in the 8th Magisterial District of Pulaski County, Ky., at Burnside, Ky., and more particularly described as follows:

Being all of that part of an island lying entirely above the 765-foot contour line (m. s. l.), said island being known as Bunker Hill Island in the south fork of the Cumberland River embayment of Lake Cumberland, the downstream end of said island being located approximately 2,000 feet, more or less, upstream from the mouth of said river and extends upstream approximately 5,800 feet, more or less, said island contains 390 acres, more or less, and being a part of the same lands, the fee title to which was vested in the United States by reason of the following deeds of record in the office of the county court clerk for Pulaski County, Ky., and/or the filing of declaration of takings in civil actions pending in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Kentucky at London, viz:

Tract No.	Vendor	Date of deed and/or D/T	Deed book	Page	D/T No.	Civil Action No.
M-1327	Ella G. Sloan	1-18-49	163	459		
M-1344	Elmer R. Walden et ux.	1- 5-49	163	192		
M-1355	Ethel E. Rossler et vir	6- 1-49	167	203		
M-1368	Mitt Boland et ux.	5- 2-49	166	295		
M-1369	Lillie Hollars et vir	2-10-49	164	156		
M-1372	W. T. Turpin et ux	3-17-49	165	147		
M-1373	Charles R. Cox et ux	3-21-49			1	471
M-1374	John Hollars et ux	3- 1-49	164	499		
M-1375	Cleveland Davis et ux	3-29-49	165	227		
M-1376	Zelmer Fitzgerald et ux	1-18-49	163	374		
M-1377	Luther Hutchinson et ux	12- 1-48	162	261		
M-1379	Earl Love et ux	1-12-49	163	267		
M-1380	Oscar L. Yer et ux	1- 4-49	163	141		
M-1385	Nancy Massey et vir	2-16-49	164	388		
M-1387	Mary Truxell et vir	1-24-49			1	464
M-1388	Cora Thompson et al	4- 8-49			1	477
M-1391	Marguerite Sloan	8- 3-49			2	462

SEC. 2. Title to the property authorized to be conveyed by this act shall revert to the United States, which shall have the right of immediate entry theron, if the Commonwealth of Kentucky—

(1) has not commenced the development of such property for public park purposes within the 3-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this act; or

(2) shall ever cease to use such property for public park purposes.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Army is authorized to grant to the Commonwealth of Kentucky such rights-of-way for public access and utility lines across any property of the United States as may be necessary to facilitate the development and use of the property conveyed under authority of this act for public park purposes.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS ACCOUNTS UNDER CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4640) to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act with respect to payments for voluntary contributions accounts.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 12 (d) of the Civil Service Retirement Act (5 U. S. C. 2262 (d)) is amended to read as follows:

"(d) Any present or former employee or member shall be paid the voluntary contribution account, provided he (1) is not eligible for immediate or deferred annuity under this act or (2) elects such payment prior to receipt of and in lieu of additional annuity, but such account shall not in any case include interest beyond date of payment. Such individual shall thereafter be eligible to deposit additional sums under this section only if he again becomes subject to this act after a separation from the service of more than three calendar days."

SEC. 2. The amendment made by the first section of this act shall take effect as of October 1, 1956.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "member" and insert "Member."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RENTALS AT THE LAKE GREESON RESERVOIR, NARROWS DAM

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4683) to authorize adjustment, in the public interest, of rentals under leases entered into for the provision of commercial recreation facilities at the Lake Greeson Reservoir, Narrows Dam.

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6765

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 20, 1957

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

AN ACT

To provide for reports on the acreage planted to cotton, to repeal the prohibitions against cotton acreage reports based on farmers' planting intentions, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 1 of the Act of May 27, 1912, as amended
4 (37 Stat. 118, 44 Stat. 1374; 7 U. S. C. 476), is amended
5 to read as follows:

6 “The Secretary of Agriculture shall cause to be issued
7 a report on or before the 10th day of July of each year
8 showing by States and in toto the estimated acreage of
9 cotton planted, to be followed on August 1 with an estimate

1 of the acreage for harvest and on December 1 with an
2 estimate of the harvested acreage".

3 SEC. 2. The first sentence of section 1 of the Act of
4 May 3, 1924, as amended (43 Stat. 115, 44 Stat. 1373, 60
5 Stat. 940; 7 U. S. C. 475), is amended to read as follows:
6 "The Secretary of Agriculture shall cause to be issued as
7 of the first of each month during the cotton growing and
8 harvesting season from August to December inclusive, re-
9 ports describing the condition and progress of the crop and
10 stating the probable number of bales which will be ginned,
11 these reports to be issued simultaneously with the cotton-
12 ginning reports of the Bureau of the Census relating to the
13 same dates, the two reports to be issued from the same place
14 at 11 o'clock antemeridian of the eighth day following that
15 to which the respective reports relate".

Passed the House of Representatives August 19, 1957.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

S⁵⁵TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION
H. R. 6765

AN ACT

To provide for reports on the acreage planted to cotton, to repeal the prohibitions against cotton acreage reports based on farmers' planting intentions, and for other purposes.

AUGUST 20, 1957

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued May 15, 1958
For actions of May 14, 1958
85th-2d No. 76

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed mutual security authorization bill. Senate committee ordered reported bill to amend Federal Seed Act. Senate made Packers and Stockyards bill unfinished business.

SENATE

1. THE AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY COMMITTEE ordered reported ~~the following bills:~~
~~S. 1939, without amendment, to amend the Federal Seed Act; S. 3076, without amendment, to authorize the transportation in the U. S. of live foot-and-mouth disease virus for research purposes; S. 3479, without amendment, to insure the maintenance of an adequate supply of anti-hog cholera serum and hog cholera virus; H. R. 6765, without amendment, to repeal the prohibition against cotton acreage reports based on farmers' planting intentions; H. R. 8490, with amendment, to make two technical adjustments in the law relating to rice acreage allotments, to provide for reassignment of such allotments when the land on which the allotment has previously been made is taken for public purposes, and to increase marketing quota penalties; and a clean bill in lieu of S. 672 and S. 2450, providing for the control of noxious weeds on Federal lands.~~ pp.
D413-14
2. WATERSHEDS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee approved the following watershed projects: Ellison Creek, Miss., Little Pudding River, Oreg., Little Tallapoosa River, Ga., Mud Creek, N. C., Prairie Creek, Inc., and Swan-Buffalo Creek, N. C. p. D414

3. NOMINATIONS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported the nominations of Marvin J. Briggs, of Ind., and Frank Stubbs, of Tex., to be members of the Federal Farm Credit Board. p. 7748
4. TEXTILES; WILDLIFE. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee ordered reported with amendments H. R. 469, to provide protection of the public against misbranding and false advertising of the fiber content of textile fiber products, and S. 2447, to authorize studies of the effects of insecticides upon fish and wildlife. p. D414
5. CCC. Received from the Comptroller General an audit report on the Commodity Credit Corporation for fiscal 1957. p. 7733
6. EDUCATION. Both Houses received from HEW a proposed bill to "facilitate administration of the act authorizing cooperative research in education"; to H. Education and Labor and S. Labor and Public Welfare Committees. pp. 7733, 7853
7. TAXES. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendment S. 586, to extend the time for filing of claims under sec. 6420 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 for refund of taxes on gasoline used on farms between Jan. 1, 1956 and June 30, 1956 (S. Rept. 1577). p. 7737
8. STATEHOOD. Sen. Yarborough inserted a newspaper editorial urging statehood for Alaska, "The Case for Alaska: Reasons for Granting Statehood Summarized." p. 7743
9. FOREIGN TRADE. Sens. Wiley and Smathers spoke in favor of an expanded trade program between the U. S. and Latin America. pp. 7747, 7775-80
10. HUMANE SLAUGHTER. Sen. Neuberger inserted a release urging the use of humane methods in the slaughter of animals, "Protestants, Catholics Ask More Humane Animal Slaughtering." pp. 7765-66
11. POSTAL RATES. Sen. Johnston announced that "conferees on the postal rate and pay bill (H. R. 5836) have today completed their work, and we hope to have the report drafted and submitted to the Senate Monday." p. 7780
12. MEATPACKERS. S. 1356, to transfer certain functions under the Packers and Stockyards Act from this Department to the Federal Trade Commission, was made the unfinished business. p. 7795

HOUSE

13. FOREIGN AID. Passed, 259 to 134, with amendments, H. R. 12181, to extend the mutual security program. pp. 7796-7842
Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Feighan to provide that no assistance under the act shall be furnished to Yugoslavia unless the President reports his reasons therefor to Congress. pp. 7796-97
Rejected, 34 to 58, an amendment by Rep. Bentley which he stated would have provided "that the dollars loaned to a foreign government or to individuals under the revisions of title II, the Development Loan Fund, would have to be spent inside the United States, unless the delivered price of these commodities for the purchase of which the loan funds would be used exceeds 15 percent of a delivered price from foreign sources, unless these commodities are not available." pp. 7804-05

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued May 20, 1958
For actions of May 19, 1958
85th-2d, No. 78

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IGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported bill to amend Federal Seed Act. House committee reported Commerce appropriation bill. Rep. Dixon urged transfer of certain functions under Packers and Stockyards Act.

HOUSE

1. FORESTRY. Passed as reported H. R. 6198, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior, with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, to exclude not more than 10 acres of land from the Sequoia National Park to become a part of the Sequoia National Game Refuge within the Sequoia National Forest. p. 8053
2. LIVESTOCK DISEASES. Passed without amendment H. R. 12126, to extend to wild animals the same prohibition against entry into the U. S. as domestic animals from any country where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists. pp. 8051-52
3. COPYRIGHTS. Passed as reported H. R. 8419, to provide a legal remedy for owners of copyrights against infringements by the Government. pp. 8048-49
4. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 12540, the Commerce and related agencies appropriation bill for 1959 (H. Rept. 1725). p. 8101

Conferees were appointed on H. R. 10746, the Interior and related agencies appropriation bill for 1959, including the Forest Service. Senate conferees were appointed Apr. 30. p. 8042

The "Daily Digest" states that "conferees continued, in executive session, to resolve the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of H. R. 11767, fiscal 1959 appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration, but did not conclude their work and recessed subject to call of the chair." p. D434

5. WHEAT. The "Daily Digest" states as follows: "Committee on Agriculture: Sub-committee on Wheat met in executive session and recommended to the full committee that provisions of H. R. 12112 (amended) be made into a committee print for inclusion in an omnibus farm bill." The bill provides for the establishment of a domestic parity plan for wheat. p. D433
6. MEATPACKERS. Rep. Dixon spoke in favor of the transfer of certain functions under the Packers and Stockyards Act to the Federal Trade Commission, and stated that he intended to offer the language of S. 1356, as passed by the Senate, for H. R. 9020 when this legislation is considered by the House. p. 8062
7. TVA. Rep. Evins, and others, spoke in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the TVA, and praised the work of the agency. pp. 8070-78
8. FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONSHIPS. Rep. Cramer discussed Federal-State relationships, and stated that "we ... must make an about face and return federally usurped authorities and responsibilities to the States." pp. 8078-85

SENATE

9. THE AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY COMMITTEE reported ~~the following bills:~~
~~S. 1939, without amendment, to amend the Federal Seed Act (S. Rept. 1590);~~
~~H. R. 6765, without amendment, to repeal the prohibition against cotton acreage reports based on farmers' planting intentions (S. Rept. 1591);~~
~~S. 3076, without amendment, to authorize the transportation in the U. S. of live foot-and-mouth disease virus for research purposes (S. Rept. 1589).~~
p. 7977
10. WEED CONTROL. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported an original bill S. 3861, providing for the control of noxious weeds on Federal lands (in lieu of S. 672 and S. 2490) (S. Rept. 1588). p. 7979
11. SALINE WATER. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. J. Res. 135, to authorize the Interior Department to construct and operate a salt-water conversion demonstration plant (S. Rept. 1593). Sens. Anderson and Wiley commented on the bill. pp. 7977-9
12. WILDLIFE; INSECTICIDES. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendments S. 2447, to authorize studies of the effects of insecticides upon fish and wildlife (S. Rept. 1592). p. 7977
13. RECLAMATION. Passed without amendment H. R. 6940, to reimburse owners of lands acquired under the Federal reclamation laws for their moving expenses. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 8020-8038
14. MINING. Passed as reported S. 3199, to provide that the period for doing annual assessment work on unpatented mineral claims would be from Aug. 15 to Aug. 15, commencing in 1959. pp. 8038-9

Calendar No. 1621

85TH CONGRESS }
2d Session }

SENATE

{

REPORT
No. 1591

REPORTS ON COTTON ACREAGE PLANTED

MAY 19, 1958.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. ELLENDER, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 6765]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6765) to provide for reports on the acreage planted to cotton, to repeal the prohibitions against cotton acreage reports based on farmers' planting intentions, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass without amendment.

This bill would:

(1) Make the July cotton acreage report a report on "planted acreage" instead of acreage "in cultivation on July 1". ("Planted acreage" is used in reporting on other crops; is required in the administration of various laws; and is a more definite figure, more easily reported and better understood.)

(2) Advance the second cotton acreage report from September 1 to August 1 (the beginning of the marketing year).

(3) Permit the Department to report on farmers' intentions to plant cotton (by removing the prohibition enacted in 1924. The Department presently makes such reports on other crops reported on).

A fuller explanation of the bill is set out in the attached report of the House Committee on Agriculture.

[H. Rept. No. 991, 85th Cong., 1st sess.]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6765) to provide for reports on the acreage planted to cotton, to repeal the prohibitions against cotton acreage reports based on farmers' planting intentions, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

STATEMENT

For reasons which have now become obscured by time, Congress in the act of May 27, 1912, provided that no reports of the acreage planted to cotton might be made by the Department of Agriculture prior to July 1 of each year, at which time the Department is to report the acres in cultivation as of July 1. In the act of May 3, 1924, the publication by the Department of farmers' intentions to plant cotton was prohibited. There is no such legal limitation on the publication of reports in connection with any other crop.

With respect to all other major crops, the Department of Agriculture publishes prior to the planting season a report of the number of acres farmers intend to plant, and then estimates and reports during the planting season the number of acres of each crop which have been planted. These estimates and reports are of substantial value both to the farmers and other segments of the economy dependent upon or interested in agricultural production. Whatever the reasons may have been at the time of their enactment for these legal provisions against such reports with respect to cotton, it is apparent that they have now outlived their usefulness. The estimates of the acreage planted to cotton are not only needed by those interested in the cotton crop, but are required by the various laws relating to cotton-acreage allotments and marketing quotas.

ACTION REQUESTED BY DEPARTMENT

Repeal of these limiting provisions of law applicable only to cotton reporting is requested by the Department of Agriculture. Following is the executive communication transmitting the draft of the bill reported herewith and recommending its enactment, together with a more detailed explanation of the reasons for making cotton-crop reports uniform with those of other crops:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., February 11, 1957.

The SPEAKER,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Enclosed is a draft of a proposed bill entitled "To provide for reports on the acreage planted to cotton, to repeal the prohibitions against cotton-acreage reports based on farmers' planting intentions, and for other purposes."

The Department recommends early consideration and enactment of this proposal in the interest of improving its program of cotton-acreage estimates and reports, and to provide the Department with data of maximum use in administering its cotton-acreage programs.

Specific limitations on obtaining and releasing cotton-acreage information that appear in the acts of May 27, 1912, and of May 3, 1924, both as amended, handicap the Department in making adequate appraisal of the cotton situation at certain critical times, and contribute to the difficulty of effectively executing specific legislative programs. These restrictions on the reports likewise deny the cotton farmer useful information of a type that is available for the benefit of producers of most other important crops.

The legislative restriction with which the Department has had most difficulty is the requirement in the 1912 act that the July cotton

report shall furnish estimates on the basis of "acres in cultivation on July 1." For the first official estimates of growing acreage for the season, this definition places cotton at variance with all other major crops, for which estimates uniformly relate to "planted" acres. The 1912 act provides for a cotton-acreage base that is difficult for the growers to report on accurately and one that is much more difficult to interpret and utilize in the establishment of cotton-acreage allotments, and in making other acreage determinations basic to the various control programs, including the soil bank.

Under the several laws which require information concerning crop production, "planted" acreage must be used in setting county and State acreage allotments, and for all crops except cotton the regular program of the Crop Reporting Board provides this official planted-acreage base. At the request of Department program officials, the Crop Reporting Service has for the past few years furnished basic county work figures approximating as nearly as practicable the planted acres of cotton. However, in the absence of an established system for securing and analyzing direct reports from growers on their plantings, this task has been very difficult and the results are not wholly satisfactory. The fact that no official planted-acreage estimates are published also adds to the confusion.

The proposed bill seeks to eliminate these complications by authorizing issuance of a planted-acreage report for cotton, the same as for other major crops. The Department would then plan to issue its estimate of the cotton acreage remaining for harvest as of August 1 (instead of September 1) on the basis of reported abandonment of acreage to that date. The earlier date would permit the use of this acreage estimate in connection with all monthly production forecasts, the first of which is issued as of August 1. The December report, as is customary for all crops, would provide estimates of harvested acreage.

In section 2 of the bill, we propose elimination of the prohibition contained in the act of May 3, 1924, against cotton-acreage intentions reports, and suggest other minor clarification of the language. Producers of all major crops, except cotton, are given opportunity before planting time each year to reconsider their individual planting plans in the light of growers' reported planting intentions for the entire country. These guidelines are provided in the March report on prospective plantings. The proposed bill would make similar information available to cottongrowers. Such early-season indications can also on occasion assist the Congress and the Department in appraising the probable effectiveness of the cotton-adjustment activities.

No extra costs are contemplated in shifting our July cotton-acreage report to a planted-acreage base, but the work involved in preparing and issuing the cotton-planting intentions report is estimated to require an additional \$15,000.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

TRUE D. MORSE, *Acting Secretary.*

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

ACT OF MAY 27, 1912 (7 U. S. C. 476)

SEC. 1. The Secretary of Agriculture shall cause to be issued a report on or before the 10th day of July of each year showing by States and in toto the [number of acres of cotton in cultivation on July 1, to be followed on September 1 and December 1 with an estimate of the acreage of cotton abandoned since July 1] *estimated acreage of cotton planted, to be followed on August 1 with an estimate of the acreage for harvest and on December 1 with an estimate of the harvested acreage.*

* * * * *

ACT OF MAY 3, 1924 (7 U. S. C. 475)

SEC. 1. The Secretary of Agriculture shall [discontinue making his reports based upon farmers' intention to plant cotton and shall cause to be issued after August 8, 1946, only five reports, one as of August 1, one as of September 1, one as of October 1, one as of November 1, and one as of December 1, each of which shall state the condition and progress of the crop and the probable number of bales which will be ginned.] *cause to be issued as of the first of each month during the cotton growing and harvesting season from August to December inclusive, reports describing the condition and progress of the crop and stating the probable number of bales which will be ginned,* these reports to be issued simultaneously with the cotton-ginning reports of the Bureau of the Census relating to the same dates, the two reports to be issued from the same place at 11 o'clock antemeridian of the eighth day following that to which the respective reports relate. When such date of release falls on Sunday, a legal holiday, or other day which pursuant to statute or Executive order is a nonworkday in the Department of Agriculture at Washington generally, the report shall be issued at 11 o'clock antemeridian of the next succeeding workday. No such report shall be approved and released by the Secretary of Agriculture until it shall have been passed upon by a cotton-crop reporting committee or board consisting of five members or more to be designated by him, not less than three of which shall be supervisory field statisticians of the Department of Agriculture located in different sections of the cotton-growing States, experienced in estimating cotton production and who shall have firsthand knowledge of the condition of the cotton crop based upon recent field observations, and the majority of which committee or board shall be familiar with the methods and practices of producing cotton.



Calendar No. 1621

85TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 6765

[Report No. 1591]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 20, 1957

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

MAY 19, 1958

Reported by Mr. ELLENDER, without amendment

AN ACT

To provide for reports on the acreage planted to cotton, to repeal the prohibitions against cotton acreage reports based on farmers' planting intentions, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 1 of the Act of May 27, 1912, as amended
4 (37 Stat. 118, 44 Stat. 1374; 7 U. S. C. 476), is amended
5 to read as follows:

6 “The Secretary of Agriculture shall cause to be issued
7 a report on or before the 10th day of July of each year
8 showing by States and in toto the estimated acreage of
9 cotton planted, to be followed on August 1 with an estimate

1 of the acreage for harvest and on December 1 with an
2 estimate of the harvested acreage".

3 SEC. 2. The first sentence of section 1 of the Act of
4 May 3, 1924, as amended (43 Stat. 115, 44 Stat. 1373, 60
5 Stat. 940; 7 U. S. C. 475), is amended to read as follows:
6 "The Secretary of Agriculture shall cause to be issued as
7 of the first of each month during the cotton growing and
8 harvesting season from August to December inclusive, re-
9 ports describing the condition and progress of the crop and
10 stating the probable number of bales which will be ginned,
11 these reports to be issued simultaneously with the cotton-
12 ginning reports of the Bureau of the Census relating to the
13 same dates, the two reports to be issued from the same place
14 at 11 o'clock antemeridian of the eighth day following that
15 to which the respective reports relate".

Passed the House of Representatives August 19, 1957.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

85TH CONGRESS H. R. 6765
2d SESSION

[Report No. 1591]

AN ACT

To provide for reports on the acreage planted to cotton, to repeal the prohibitions against cotton acreage reports based on farmers' planting intentions, and for other purposes.

AUGUST 20, 1957

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

MAY 19, 1958

Reported without amendment

May 21, 1958

16. COTTON. Passed without amendment H. R. 6765, to repeal the prohibition against cotton acreage reports based on farmers' planting intentions. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 8216, 1233
17. RESEARCH; WILDLIFE. At the request of Sen. Hruska, passed over S. 2447, to authorize studies of the effects of insecticides upon fish and wildlife. p. 8212
18. SALINE WATER. At the request of Sen. Talmadge passed over S. J. Res. 135, to authorize the Interior Department to construct and operate a salt-water conversion demonstration plant. p. 8212
19. FARM PROGRAM. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee ordered reported the following bills:
An original bill authorizing transfer of cotton acreage allotments from lands which cannot be planted to other lands in 1958;
S. 1436, with amendment, to amend various provisions of law regarding ASC committees;
H. R. 376, to prohibit trading in onion futures on commodity exchanges;
H. R. 7953, to facilitate and simplify the work of the Forest Service;
H. R. 5497, to authorize Federal assistance for certain fish and wildlife development projects under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act; and
H. R. 11399, to authorize the Secretary to set the level of price support for extra-long-staple cotton at between 60 to 75 percent of parity.
p. D344
20. IMPORTS. The Finance Committee reported with amendments H. R. 6006, to provide for greater certainty, speed, and efficiency in the enforcement of the Anti-dumping Act (S. Rept. 1619). p. 8170
21. INFORMATION. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment S. 921, to prevent the use of 5 U. S. C. 22 to withhold information. p. 8170
22. RECLAMATION. Passed as reported S. 2215, to authorize the Interior Department to construct, operate, and maintain the Spokane Valley Project. p. 8200
23. FLOOD CONTROL. Sen. Kuchel urged the Senate to act on the flood control authorization bill vetoed by the President, and inserted various communications on the need for such projects in Calif. pp. 8242-6
24. POSTAL RATES AND PAY. Agreed to and sent to the House the conference report on H. R. 5836, the postal rate and pay increase bill, by a vote of 88 to 0. pp. 8227-33
25. STATEHOOD. Sen. Church urged Alaskan statehood, and inserted a letter he wrote to the President to urge his support for the bill. p. 8251
26. FOREIGN AID. The Foreign Relations Committee began consideration of the proposed Mutual Security Act of 1958, and adopted a policy statement that it was the sense of Congress that India be given support in its economic development program. pp. D445-6
27. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Morse inserted a summary of Ore. opinion ballots on certain public questions, including support for world trade policies in line with Administration-backed proposals. pp. 8191-4

28. EXPORT CONTROL. Received from the Commerce Department a report on export control for the first quarter of 1958. p. 8169
29. ARBOR DAY. Sen. Javits inserted a resolution of the Greene County, N. Y., Board of Supervisors, urging establishment of a National Arbor Day. p. 8169

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

30. RESEARCH. Sen. Knowland inserted his address before the American Feed Growers Ass'n discussing "pertinent" farm facts and suggesting certain action toward an improved farm program. pp. A4649-51
31. PRICES. Sen. Javits inserted excerpts from Ewan Clague's, Dept. of Labor, speech, "The Consumer Price Index in the Current Price Situation." pp. A4660-1
32. AREA DEVELOPMENT. Extension of remarks of Sen. Thurmond expressing his opposition to the proposed area redevelopment bill. p. A4663
33. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Wiley inserted a letter from the General Steamship Agencies pointing out the "tremendously impressive savings which have been already realized, thanks to the movement of surplus farm products via the direct, all-water route from the Midwest through the present St. Lawrence seaway." pp. A4669-70
34. FOREIGN AID. Extension of remarks of Sen. Dworshak inserting an editorial urging reappraisal of the foreign aid program. pp. A4675-6
Rep. Chiperfield inserted an editorial and a report by Rep. Bass favoring the foreign aid program. pp. A4691-2, A4707
35. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Sparkman inserted an editorial, "TVA's Challenge--After 25 Years." pp. A4679-80
36. LIVESTOCK. Rep. Polk inserted an editorial, "Meat Promotion Up Again," emphasizing the need of "being sure any meat promotion moves are right before they are made." pp. A4685-6
37. STATEHOOD. Rep. Poage inserted a letter he had written pointing out "what seems to be : 'an obvious weakness in the pending statehood bill.' pp. A4687-88
38. TOBACCO. Rep. Lankford inserted two articles discussing the growth and marketing of tobacco in Md. pp. A4694-95
39. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Schwengel discussing farm policies, in which he states that "it is becoming increasingly clear that political management of agriculture does not work very well," and inserting a magazine article discussing farm conditions. pp. A4706-07
40. FARM DRAINAGE; WILDLIFE. Extension of remarks of Rep. Reuss urging the enactment of legislation to restrict farm draining projects harmful to wildlife, stating that "there is not the slightest doubt that the Department of Agriculture's farm drainage program, as administered under existing law, has in many cases worked directly counter to the best interests of wildlife, water, and even soil conservation," and inserting an article and letter discussing the matter. pp. A4717-18

Senator from New Jersey [Mr. CASE], and the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] would each vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 88, nays 0, as follows:

YEAS—88

Aiken	Hayden	Morton
Anderson	Hickenlooper	Mundt
Barrett	Hill	Murray
Beall	Hoblitzell	Neuberger
Bennett	Holland	O'Mahoney
Bible	Hruska	Pastore
Bricker	Humphrey	Payne
Bridges	Ives	Potter
Bush	Jackson	Proxmire
Capehart	Javits	Purtell
Carlson	Jenner	Revercomb
Carroll	Johnson, Tex.	Robertson
Case, S. Dak.	Johnston, S. C.	Russell
Chavez	Jordan	Saltonstall
Church	Kefauver	Schoeppel
Clark	Kennedy	Smathers
Cooper	Kerr	Smith, Maine
Cotton	Knowland	Smith, N. J.
Curtis	Kuchel	Sparkman
Dirksen	Langer	Stennis
Douglas	Lausche	Symington
Dworshak	Magnuson	Talmadge
Eastland	Malone	Thurmond
Ellender	Mansfield	Thye
Ervin	Martin, Iowa	Watkins
Frear	Martin, Pa.	Wiley
Fulbright	McClellan	Yarborough
Goldwater	McNamara	Young
Gore	Monroney	
Green	Morse	

NOT VOTING—8

Allott	Case, N. J.	Long
Butler	Flanders	Williams
Byrd	Hennings	

So the report was agreed to.

REPORTS ON ACREAGE PLANTED TO COTTON

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6765) to provide for reports on the acreage planted to cotton, to repeal the prohibition against cotton acreage reports based on farmers' planting intentions, and for other purposes.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, the Senate now has under consideration House bill 6765.

I wish to say that during the call of the calendar today, that bill was passed over. I have consulted with the majority leader and the minority leader, and I find that there is no objection to the consideration of the bill at this time. Let me say that the bill was reported unanimously by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

The bill will make three changes in the law relating to cotton-acreage reports.

First, it would base the July cotton-acreage report on planted acreage, instead of acreage in cultivation. Planted acreage is used in reporting on other crops, is required in the administration of various laws, and is a more definite figure, more easily reported and better understood.

Second, it would advance the second cotton-acreage report from September 1 to August 1, which is the beginning of the marketing year.

Third, it would permit the Department of Agriculture to report on farmers' intentions to plant cotton, by removing the prohibition enacted in 1924. The Department presently makes such reports on other crops reported on.

The bill was requested by the Department of Agriculture, and would result in improved cotton-acreage reporting.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, I am advised by the distinguished minority leader, the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND], that there is no objection to the consideration and passage of House bill 6765 at this time.

Mr. ELLENDER. I thank the Senator from South Dakota.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PROXMIRE in the chair). The bill is open to amendment.

If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill (H. R. 6765) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FARM PRICES AND FARM PRODUCTION PROBLEMS

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, the declining position of the American cotton industry is a matter that has been of deep concern to me since President Eisenhower vetoed S. J. Res. 162, which would have continued existing cotton-acreage allotments and existing price levels on certain basic commodities.

The New York Times Sunday edition of May 11 carried a very enlightening article on this subject, which should be of great interest to everyone concerned with the plight of our Nation's farmers. Written by J. H. Carmichael, and featured in the business section of the Times, the article said: "Big cut in acreage likely in 1959 unless Congress acts this session." In his lead paragraph, Mr. Carmichael stated:

Unless Congress acts to amend the farm law before the end of this session, the prospects are that cotton growers will face another drastic cut in acreage allotments in 1959.

The article then goes on for several columns to detail the problems confronting the cotton farmer and the textile industry, and it also states that the "act establishing a minimum national cotton allotment for 1957 and 1958 of about 17,500,000 acres will expire this year." Mr. Carmichael then reports:

An effort already has been made in Congress to freeze price supports and acreage allotments for the 1959 crop, but this was vetoed by President Eisenhower.

I quote from this article because of its comprehensive and complete picture of the situation we are facing.

Mr. President, since conditions on cotton farms and in the cotton industry are getting worse, I believe it is in the national interest, at this time, to review the effort on the part of Congress to provide needed legislative relief for this vital industry, and to examine the administration's negative attitude thereon.

For the record, let it be restated that the Congress passed a joint resolution, Senate Joint Resolution 162, authorizing an immediate stay of reductions in price supports of certain commodities, and acreage allotments of rice and cotton crops; but that measure was vetoed by President Eisenhower on March 11. The President "Bensonized" the measure.

It is noteworthy that the President, in his veto message, stated that progress in solving farm problems has been made, in addition to other means, through stepped-up research to find new uses for farm products.

I should like to comment on this section of the Presidential veto. Back in 1954, a Presidential bipartisan commission was created to develop, through research, increased industrial uses of agricultural products. The commission, duly created, appointed, and staffed, seriously undertook its mission, and, as of June 1957, filed its final report.

Let it be noted that the Commission's work was well done; its inquiry was exhaustive. It covered the field thoroughly. It developed pertinent and promising research leads, particularly those relating to possible new crops. The Commission's findings were such as to warrant the most enthusiastic and wholehearted support in the way of legislative implementation.

Perhaps the best comment I can make here is that there was, and has been, absolutely no "follow through" from the White House on the Commission's report, which was made back in June 1957. Several weeks ago, I submitted a bill of my own, together with a statement, to stimulate a program as outlined by the Commission. I did this in the absence of any follow-up action by the administration.

I believe this brief recounting of the development since the Commission filed its report last June is adequate commentary on what the crop raiser and agriculture generally can expect in the way of research from the White House. Apparently all the follow-through has been left at the Burning Tree Golf Course.

As pointed out in the Senate Agriculture Committee report supporting passage of the joint resolution which the President vetoed, the measure would have prevented another half billion dollars slash in farm income, which will occur in 1958. If the reduced price-support rates announced by the Secretary of Agriculture become effective.

In its report the committee frankly stated that Senate Joint Resolution 162 was a hold-the-line measure, and contended its enactment was necessary because the urgency of the economic situation makes it imperative that the drop in farm income be halted—not only for the benefit of the hard-pressed farmers, but also for the welfare of the economy as a whole. Long-range legislation is under consideration; but because of the diversity of views among the committee membership, farm leaders, and the administration, progress has been slow.

In the meantime, however, farm income needs to be protected; and that is what Senate Joint Resolution 162 purported to do. Recent history reveals that recessions and depressions usually start with declining farm incomes. Poor times on the farm spill over into the towns and the cities, and result in a large casualty list among small business. The committee aptly pointed out that 40 percent of the Nation's total labor force is engaged in producing, processing, and distributing farm products.

One of the telling points raised by the committee report is the following:

If the proposed new slash in farm income, of a half billion dollars, is permitted to take place, on the basis of past experience most of this loss in farm income will be retained by middlemen. Consumers will benefit little if at all.

Mr. President, a prosperous and healthy agricultural industry is essential to a great power. It is a warning sign when large numbers of people have to forsake the farms, as Americans have been doing in recent years. Agriculture is one of the prime supports of a strong national economy.

I am convinced that in his veto of this joint resolution, the President leaned on weak reeds of false reasoning. The evidence was to the contrary, and was in support of the Congress' position that it was unwise and unsound to permit damaging cuts in price supports and acreage allotments to go into effect at this time.

Therefore, I am convinced that the provisions of Senate Joint Resolution 162 to temporarily halt any reduction in support prices and acreage allotments were eminently sound; that such "hold-the-line action" is sorely needed; and that cotton and other crops need to be safeguarded in this period of recession. I intend to do all in my power to bring about its enactment. The Presidential veto, in my opinion, was ill-advised, unwarranted, works a hardship on agriculture, is detrimental to the whole national economy, and robs the Agricultural Committees of the Congress of the breathing space and the necessary time to perfect permanent legislation.

This veto should be overridden, and the sooner the better. In this effort, I earnestly solicit the support and invite the collaboration of all true friends of agriculture on both sides of the aisle in this body.

So, Mr. President, I urge all Members of the Senate to vote to override the President's veto of Senate Joint Resolution 162.

RICE ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of calendar No. 1615, House bill 8490, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to rice acreage allotments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Louisiana.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 8490) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to rice acreage allotments, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with amendments, on page 1, line 11, after the word "follows", to strike out "The planting of rice in 1957 or any subsequent year on a farm for which no rice acreage allotment was established shall not make the farm eligible for an allotment as an old farm or the producers on the farm eligible for allotments as old producers under this section: *Provided, however,*

That by reason of such planting the farm or the producers, as the case may be, shall not be considered as ineligible for a new farm allotment or new producer allotment, as the case may be, under the preceding sentence of this subsection." and insert, "In determining the eligibility of any producer or farm for an allotment as an old producer or farm under the first sentence of this subsection or as a new producer or farm under the second sentence of this subsection, such producer or farm shall not be considered to have produced rice on any acreage which under subsection (c) (2) is either not to be taken into account in establishing acreage allotments or is not to be credited to such producer." The amendment made by this section shall be applicable to the planting of rice in 1958 and subsequent years."

On page 2, after line 19, to insert:

SEC. 2. (a) Section 353 (b) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is further amended—

(1) by inserting in the first proviso contained therein, before the words "the State acreage allotment", the following: "part or all of";

(2) by inserting at the end of such first proviso a colon and the following: "Provided further, That if the Secretary determines that part of the State acreage allotment shall be apportioned on the basis of past production of rice by the producer on the farm and part on the basis of the past production of rice on the farm, he shall divide the State into two administrative areas, to be designated 'producer administrative area' and 'farm administrative area', respectively, which areas shall be separated by a natural barrier which would prevent each area from being readily accessible to rice producers in one area for producing rice in the other area, and each such area shall be composed of whole counties"; and

(3) by adding at the end of such subsection (b) (as it would be amended by the first section of this act) the following: "For purposes of this section in States which have been divided into administrative areas pursuant to this subsection the term 'State acreage allotment' shall be deemed to mean that part of the State acreage allotment apportioned to each administrative area and the word 'State' shall be deemed to mean 'administrative area', wherever applicable."

(b) Section 353 (c) (1) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by inserting immediately following the colon, the following: "Provided, That if the State is divided into administrative areas pursuant to subsection (b) of this section the allotment for each administrative area shall be determined by apportioning the State acreage allotment among counties as provided in this subsection and totaling the allotments for the counties in such area:."

(c) This section shall become effective for the 1958 and subsequent crops of rice: *Provided, That if any State is divided into administrative areas for 1958 pursuant to section 353 (b) of the act, as amended, acreage allotments heretofore established for farms in such areas shall be redetermined to the extent required as a result of such division: Provided further, That the allotment heretofore established for any farm shall not be reduced as a result of such redetermination. The additional acreage, if any, required to provide such minimum allotments shall be in addition to the 1958 National and State acreage allotments.*

On page 4, at the beginning of line 17, to change the section number from "2"

to "3", and on page 5, at the beginning of line 15, to change the section number from "3" to "4".

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, I am advised by the distinguished minority leader, the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND], that there is no objection to the consideration and passage of the bill at this time.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a short explanation of the bill be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SHORT EXPLANATION OF H. R. 8490

This bill makes several technical corrections and amendments in the rice acreage allotment law designed to improve the administration of the program.

At present there are three types of producers who are regarded as old producers for allotment purposes, even though they have no production history in the State in which the allotment is to be made.

First, there is the producer who has produced rice in another State. Congress made it very clear in 1955 that production history in any State would count only toward an allotment in that State and not toward an allotment in any other State. However, at present a producer with history in any State is regarded as an old producer in all States.

Second, there is the producer who has produced rice without an acreage allotment. Again, the law now specifies that the acreage so planted shall not be counted in computing future allotments. However, even though such acreage does not count toward an allotment, it is counted in determining the producer's status as an old producer.

Third, there is the producer who has no production history himself, but who has produced rice jointly with another who, under the law, was entitled to the history resulting from such production. Thus, in a producer allotment State a landlord might share in the crop produced by a tenant on an allotment based on the tenant's previous rice production. The law now provides that in such a situation the tenant receives all of the production history. However, the landlord is now regarded as an old producer, even though he has no history.

In all three of these cases the bill provides that the producer having no production history would not be regarded as an old producer. This represents a technical correction rather than any substantial change, since past acreage is the prime factor upon which old producer allotments are made. The principal effect of the change is that it may result in slightly lessened eligibility for an allotment for these producers under the Secretary's regulations.

At present, rice acreage allotments are made in some States on the basis of the producer's previous rice acreage history, while in other States allotments are made on the basis of the farm's previous production history. The Secretary has authority to use whichever method is best adapted to the particular customs and situation in the State. He does not, however, have authority to use both of these bases within a single State, even though one basis may be clearly the best for the particular situation in one part of the State, while the other may be superior in the other part of the State. The bill would correct this by permitting the Secretary to divide a State into two areas and make allotments on a producer basis in one area and on a farm basis in the other area.

At present, provision is made in the case of cotton, peanuts, tobacco, and wheat for producers whose farms are acquired by agencies having the right of eminent domain

**WESTERN INSTRUMENTS
ASSOCIATES**

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1700) for the relief of Western Instruments Associates, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, on page 2, line 1, after the word "act", to strike out "in excess of 10 per centum thereof."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

ESTATE OF W. C. YARBROUGH

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6932) for the relief of the estate of W. C. Yarbrough, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment, on page 2, line 10, after the word "act", to strike out "in excess of 10 per centum thereof."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

GILLOUS M. YOUNG

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1492) for the relief of Gillous M. Young, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments, on page 1, line 5, after the word "States", to strike out "the sum of \$3,751.47. Such sum represents" and insert "any sum representing", and on page 2, after line 5, to strike out:

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the said Gillous M. Young, the sum of \$1,375.65. Such sum represents the portion of the retired pay received by the said Gillous M. Young for the period beginning January 8, 1951, and ending February 28, 1953, which he has already refunded to the United States by means of deductions from amounts otherwise due him: Provided That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

**BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS
PASSED OVER**

The bill (S. 3862) to establish certain provisions with respect to the removal and the terms of office of the members of certain regulatory agencies was announced as next in order.

Mr. CLARK. Over, as not being calendar business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 171) to amend section 217 of the National Housing Act was announced as next in order.

Mr. TALMADGE. Over, as not properly being calendar business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 9291) to define parts of certain types of footwear was announced as next in order.

Mr. CLARK. Over. The bill was not reported in time for the calendar committee to consider it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

That completes the call of the calendar.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. (Mr. DOUGLAS in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

**STATEMENT BY SOUTH CAROLINA
STATE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
IN SUPPORT OF S. 3773 AND S. 3774**

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I yield first to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD a statement prepared by the South Carolina State Chamber of Commerce, intended for submission to the Labor Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, in support of bills S. 3773 and S. 3774. In this statement, the chamber of commerce has given opinions as to the beneficial effect that will result if these bills are enacted.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

**PREPARED STATEMENT OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA
STATE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN SUPPORT OF
SENATE BILLS S. 3773 AND S. 3774 INTRO-
DUCED BY SENATOR STROM THURMOND, OF
SOUTH CAROLINA**

Mr. Chairman, the South Carolina State Chamber of Commerce wishes to go on record in behalf of two bills now pending before this committee, S. 3773 and S. 3774. These bills were recently introduced by Senator THURMOND, of South Carolina, and are presently pending before you.

S. 3773 is designed to give employees who have been injured, as a result of unfair labor practices on the part of labor organizations, the right to sue for damages for such injury. At the present time, the Taft-Hartley Act provides that in certain specified types of unfair labor practices employers may sue labor organizations for damages in Federal courts without the necessity of establishing diversity of citizenship or the amount in controversy. The present bill would amend

this particular provision of the Taft-Hartley Act to the extent that all unfair labor practices committed by labor organizations would be subject to suit by employees. This bill would give to employees the additional protection of having a remedy in the nature of damages from unlawful conduct now proscribed by the Taft-Hartley Act as unfair labor practices.

The State chamber endorses this bill because it believes that the present trend on the part of organized labor has been to ignore the individual rights of employees. The recent McClellan committee hearings have given clear indication of the abuses foisted upon individual employees by labor organizations, which today have achieved tremendous economic power and strength. To arm employees with this protection would tend to insure elimination of many abuses which have been uncovered on the part of labor organizations by the McClellan committee. The basic intentment of the present Taft-Hartley Act is not to protect the rights of employers nor labor organizations but to protect the right of the individual employee in his desire to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of his own choosing. Unfortunately, today these rights have been impaired through the medium of mass picketing, violence, threats, intimidations, and coercion by labor organizations in their efforts to compel the individual employee to become and remain a member of the labor organization or to join with it in concerted action even though the employee may not wish to do so. If this bill is passed, the aforementioned conduct would be a suable action by any employee whose rights were so interfered with. We believe that this legislation would tend to curb, if not stop, these unlawful practices and strengthen the soundness of our Federal labor relations picture.

The chamber also endorses S. 3774 because we believe that labor organizations should be put in the same position as employers are today in connection with monopolistic practices. No one doubts today that labor organizations are big business. Within the shadow of the United States Capitol are immense edifices which are witnesses to the strength of the trade union movement; buildings that house hundreds of people not unlike corporate structures established throughout the length and breadth of this land. To put labor organizations back under the Sherman Antitrust Act would do nothing more than to place them, as big business, in the same position as those corporate structures which are now presently subject to this law. Indeed, up until the Hutchinson case, the courts had construed the Clayton Act and the Sherman Antitrust Act as being applicable to monopolistic practices on the part of labor organizations. In the Hutchinson case, through judicial legerdemain, the Clayton Act, the Norris-LaGuardia Act, and the Sherman Antitrust Act were read together and the conclusion reached that Congress had never intended labor organizations to be subject to the Sherman Antitrust Act. This decision was, in our opinion, clearly contrary to the original intent of Congress and should be corrected by spelling out precisely and clearly that Congress this time intends for that act to be made applicable to labor organizations. The net effect of this legislation would do precisely that. No one can doubt that labor organizations today maintain and occupy a monopolistic control over many areas of our economic society. Again, the recent hearings before the McClellan committee clearly support this conclusion. Vicious secondary boycott activities aimed at destroying neutral employers and other types of monopolistic practices would now become unlawful if this bill were to be enacted into law. Not even organized labor, in many of its areas, attempts to

justify the evils of such monopolistic practices. Indeed, they are, at the present time, attempting to clean their own houses in order to avoid the censure of the American public which is evidence that they would not be averse to supporting legislation which would, in a measure, protect the overall trade-union movement from this type of conduct. We wholeheartedly recommend that this legislation be enacted into law and thereby give additional protection to the American public from the monopolistic practices which are presently engaged in by labor organizations.

Respectfully submitted.

W. HAROLD BUTT,
President, South Carolina State
Chamber of Commerce.

MAY 16, 1958.

REPORTS ON ACREAGE PLANTED TO COTTON

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of calendar No. 1621, H. R. 6765.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 6765) to provide for reports on the acreage planted to cotton, to repeal the prohibition against cotton acreage reports based on farmers' planting intentions, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Minnesota.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC POLICIES

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, this past week the events on the international front indicated only too clearly the troubles and difficulties which we are facing. As is pointed out in the New York Times, our "worldwide prestige was in jeopardy, if not deteriorating. A reappraisal of our entire foreign policy appears a certainty."

I note, Mr. President, that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has agreed with the observation of the New York Times.

As Members of Congress are now aware, a study is underway with respect particularly to our relationships with Latin America and our neighbors to the south.

A resolution was adopted which authorized at least a preliminary inquiry into the overall scope of American foreign policy, which preliminary survey by staff and selected members of the Committee on Foreign Relations could well lead to an overall reevaluation and study of American foreign policy.

But, as the Times also notes, it is not only in the field of foreign affairs where we are in trouble:

Back on the home front a reappraisal might also be in order. The recession was obviously still very much with us. This was underscored by the latest figures on industrial production. It fell again in April, this time to the lowest level since October, 1954. The Federal Reserve Board index of industrial production is now 18 points below the year ago rate.

Although a decline in the gross national product—the total output of goods and services—had been expected to show up in the first quarter, the extent of the drop came as something of a surprise. The Department of Commerce reported that the annual rate had slipped \$10,600,000,000 to \$422 billion in March. This compared with \$432,600,000,000 in the last quarter of 1957 and \$440 billion in the third quarter of last year.

This decline definitely stamps this recession as the most serious since World War II.

What's more, the Government's own economists predict a further dip in the current quarter.

I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, that the article from the May 18 New York Times, by John G. Forrest, be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BAD NEWS FROM ABROAD DEPRESSES MARKET—PRODUCTION DOWN FURTHER

(By John G. Forrest)

It was a troubled stock market most of last week, troubled not only by continuing gloomy economic news but perhaps even more by grim international news.

Happenings in South America, the Middle East, and Algeria depressed the market through Wednesday. On Thursday, however, with some tension dissipated, prices recovered.

But stocks eased in quieter trading on Friday. The New York Times combined average of 50 stocks closed at 278.39, off 5.01 points in the week.

The disturbances abroad, in South America particularly, pointed up the fact that this country's worldwide prestige was in jeopardy, if not deteriorating. The problems are more economic than political. Once again the United States got the chief blame. A reappraisal of our entire foreign policy appears a certainty.

Back on the home front a reappraisal might also be in order. The recession was obviously still very much with us. This was underscored by the latest figures on industrial production. It fell again in April, this time to the lowest level since October 1954. The Federal Reserve Board index of industrial production is now 18 points below the year-ago rate.

TEN BILLION DIP

Although a decline in the gross national product—the total output of goods and services—had been expected to show up in the first quarter, the extent of the drop came as something of a surprise. The Department of Commerce reported that the annual rate had slipped \$10,600,000,000 to \$422 billion in March. This compared with \$432,600,000,000 in the last quarter of 1957 and \$440 billion in the third quarter of last year.

This decline definitely stamps this recession as the most serious since World War II. What's more, the Government's own economists predict a further dip in the current quarter.

A bit of consolation might be drawn from the latest report on personal income. This yardstick of purchasing power rose slightly in March and April, according to the Department of Commerce. In April it reached a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$342,800 million. This represented a rise of \$600 million in April and \$800 million in March. The annual rate of personal income was only 1.3 percent below the peak of last August.

TAX DECISION NEAR

There still is no clear-cut indication of what the Administration will recommend on taxes, but it is going to have to act soon. On June 30 corporate taxes are scheduled to decline and excise taxes expire. Before that time the question of a reduction in personal income taxes may be considered

also. The discussion is being heard from Wall Street to Main Street, and there is anything but agreement.

For instance, Henry C. Alexander, chairman of J. P. Morgan & Co., Inc., urged a \$5 billion tax cut applying to both individuals and corporations. On the other hand, the Commerce Department's Business Advisory Council voted 3 to 1 against a general tax reduction. Perhaps the President may make his own views known on Tuesday, when he speaks at the American Management Association meeting here.

William McChesney Martin, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, told a Senate Banking subcommittee last week that there were "hopeful signs" that the business downturn was leveling off. He added, however, that there was nothing conclusive as yet.

SMALL CAR?

Automobile sales should be hitting a seasonal peak right now with Memorial Day less than 2 weeks off. They are not. Last week production picked up slightly, but it was still far below the 1957 pace. More and more Wall Street observers are convinced that Detroit, whether it likes it or not, will soon be entering the small-car field. The latest nominees to make the step are Studebaker-Packard and Chrysler.

Steel output fell to a 12-year low last month. There has been some pickup in May. Railroad traffic still is lagging badly behind year-ago levels and industry leaders see no indications of a real upturn before fall. James M. Symes, president of the Pennsylvania, the Nation's No. 1 carrier, said his road may well operate at a loss this year. It lost \$15 million in the first quarter. In its 112-year history the carrier has only once—in 1946—failed to operate at a profit.

Housing starts last month rose moderately. Even so, the annual rate is still below that of a year ago and 33 percent below the high in 1954, when activity began to slacken. The April rise was probably due to easier private mortgage money, coupled with relaxed terms on Veterans' Administration and FHA mortgages.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, yesterday the President, speaking in New York City before one of the great business organizations—I believe it was the American Management Association—noted that the economy could look forward to a fall bursting with vitality and promise if the American people were bold enough to reach for it. The President gave a very optimistic report, which of course is reassuring to all of us. I hope and pray that every promise and every prophecy he made will be fulfilled over and over again.

However, Mr. President, the recession is obviously still with us.

Another indication of the recession is the latest report of the Federal Reserve Board showing that in the week ended May 10, department store sales were down 4 percent from a year ago. In my own area, for example, sales were down 1 percent in Minneapolis, 8 percent in St. Paul, and down 15 percent in Duluth-Superior.

I ask unanimous consent that the figures on department store sales from the May 18 New York Times be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES TREND

The Federal Reserve Board reports the following percentage comparisons of department store sales by districts with last year's:

Public Law 85-430
85th Congress, H. R. 6765
May 29, 1958

AN ACT

72 Stat. 149.

To provide for reports on the acreage planted to cotton, to repeal the prohibitions against cotton acreage reports based on farmers' planting intentions, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 1 of the Act of May 27, 1912, as amended (37 Stat. 118, 44 Stat. 1374; 7 U. S. C. 476), is amended to read as follows:

"The Secretary of Agriculture shall cause to be issued a report on or before the 10th day of July of each year showing by States and in toto the estimated acreage of cotton planted, to be followed on August 1 with an estimate of the acreage for harvest and on December 1 with an estimate of the harvested acreage".

SEC. 2. The first sentence of section 1 of the Act of May 3, 1924, as amended (43 Stat. 115, 44 Stat. 1373, 60 Stat. 940; 7 U. S. C. 475), is amended to read as follows: "The Secretary of Agriculture shall cause to be issued as of the first of each month during the cotton growing and harvesting season from August to December inclusive, reports describing the condition and progress of the crop and stating the probable number of bales which will be ginned, these reports to be issued simultaneously with the cotton-ginning reports of the Bureau of the Census relating to the same dates, the two reports to be issued from the same place at 11 o'clock antemeridian of the eighth day following that to which the respective reports relate".

Approved May 29, 1958.

